

## CADETS WRITE ABOUT THE FOOD

Member of This Year's First Class Sends Letters to Dr. Carrington.

### THANK HIM FOR HIS STAND

The Richmond Physician Quotes These Letters in Reply to Mr. Alexander Hamilton.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir,—In Mr. Hamilton's letter of the 17th, appearing in your paper of the 21st instant, he again seeks to evade the real issue by devoting two-thirds of his space to personalities. The public is not interested in these personal matters, but every patron and well-wisher of the Virginia Military Institute is deeply interested in having the true food conditions at the Institute known, and if unsatisfactory, PROMPTLY CORRECTED. I will, therefore, dismiss the personal element from the further discussion after one single statement.

Mr. Hamilton says, "I HAVE NEVER HAD A NEPHEW OR ANY OTHER KINSMAN AT THE INSTITUTE AS A STATE CADET." In his desire to clear himself of the charge of nepotism, Mr. Hamilton has been guilty of special pleading unworthy of his high position at the bar. It is true that the young man who received the appointment as State cadet was not Mr. Hamilton's nephew by BLOOD, but he was Mr. Hamilton's nephew by MARRIAGE—being the son of his brother-in-law. I did not know, until I read Mr. Hamilton's last letter, that he had a blood nephew at the Institute. I referred to this nephew-in-law when I spoke of his nephew having received the appointment.

In the affidavits of the cadets quoted in Mr. Hamilton's letter, an unfortunate but very reasonable error has crept in. Cadet Elliott in his affidavit says, "I then found Cadet Sneed and told him that Dr. Carrington was here, having been sent by the board of visitors to inspect the mess hall, and wanted to see him, so they came back to the doctor and introduced the two. My reason for telling Cadet Sneed that Doctor Carrington had been sent by the board was that I knew that the board had discussed the matter of the mess hall last June and that they were intending to do the same in September, and when he told me that he wanted to make a report to the board at the meeting, I, therefore, inferred that he was sent here by the board."

This is a full explanation of how Cadet Captain Sneed got his erroneous impression that I represented the board. Later, at the dinner, I said that I was, on my return to Richmond, going to bring the matter of the very bad food to Dr. Upshur's attention, that I did not believe he had any idea that such wretched food was served the cadets. Evidently Cadet Elliott assumed, by mistake, that I was a member of the board, and was easy to understand, that my visit was official or semi-official, although, as a matter of fact, I had no idea of giving him any such impression.

The real issue is simple and very simple. The patrons of the Institute and the general public desire to know how long the cadets must wait for the correction of the admittedly "very unsatisfactory" food conditions. The resolution adopted by the board on September 20, 1905, declares that "the board sees no occasion to at present alter its action taken at the June, 1905, meeting, except to state the food is neither so well cooked nor served as it should be, nor so unsatisfactory as has been charged."

According to Mr. Hamilton's personal letter to me of September 20th, the board had at its June, 1905, meeting, given the commissary until February 1, 1906, to improve the food conditions, under penalty of refusing to re-open him.

Under the resolution of September 20th, therefore, the commissary is still given until February 1, 1906, to improve the conditions.

In his last letter Mr. Hamilton says, "I know that the board has taken proper steps to have defective conditions remedied and I know that the board will continue to have such conditions improved, as far as it can, until they are satisfactory."

If any steps, other than the resolutions referred to, have been taken by the board to remedy the defective conditions the public is entitled to know it, and would have been so informed long since. It is just because we have reason to think that no such steps have been taken and because we believe that such steps should be taken that I keep hammering away at it.

In order to show conclusively how very defective these conditions have been and continue to be, despite the "proper steps"



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to have them corrected which Mr. Hamilton "knows have been taken," and in order to show the public that the cadets themselves are not allowed by the authorities to express their real opinions on this subject, I will simply quote two letters which speak for themselves. The writer of the first, Mr. R. A. Owen, of Lynchburg, Va., graduated with distinction from the Institute in June, 1905, as Jackson Hope medalist. The writer of the second, and more startling letter, is now a first class-man at the Institute, but, although I have his own and his father's authority to quote him, I refrain from using his name for considerations which are apparent.

The letters are as follows:  
Lynchburg, Va., October 17, 1905.  
Dr. Charles V. Carrington,  
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir:  
I have read with a great deal of interest your remarks touching upon the fare given the cadets at the Virginia Military Institute, and although I do not think your first article is correct in every respect, yet you come so far from being on the wrong side of the argument subsequently engaged in by yourself and Mr. Hamilton, that I think it up to someone, who has come in contact with the Institute and its meals in late years, to state a few facts. A change for the better in the meals would, I think, be nothing short of a God-send to the three hundred cadets now there. However, the lack of good meals will never mar the reputation of the Institute, owing to the reputation it has gained and will ever keep, but in my opinion the fellows DESERVE better things.

Having taken in the neighborhood of 3,000 meals there in the last three years, and now at a time when I no longer have to look forward to them, I ought to be able to describe the condition without any exaggeration.

Of course, the people can live on sawdust, if necessary, and the nature of the work done by the cadets is such, that they are in much better condition, notwithstanding the fare, than they would be without the same physical exercise. The trouble is not so much with the quality of the food, although that is open to improvement, as with the preparation of it. The meat, although not of the best quality by any means, would be greatly improved by good preparation, for whatever they cook becomes indistinguishable. As to the bread, a fact which will show the exact condition, is, that nothing but the crust is ever eaten. Each fellow keeps a spoon under his plate, for all the bread except that which can be seen before it is tackled. No preparation could ever improve the oleomargarine, or whatever its name, that goes by the name of butter. I hardly know a cadet who ate it except on rare occasions.

There was very seldom a complaint as to the quantity given us except when something all O. K. came on, which was

rare. They gave us an abundance of vegetables for dinner, but of such a character that they were little eaten. I have heard a number of remarks that they wished all these had been left out and one good dish given them, preferably meat, but the condition went on from day to day without change.

It is a fact, however, that dishes can be and are prepared properly there, but the cadets do not share in them. Visiting teams are entertained at the Institute and take their meals in the mess hall, and they almost invariably give their good meat, which is also well prepared. Having been lucky enough to have a job which called for my being with the visiting teams, I have been at meals with them, and know what they get. Their meat is well prepared, and shows a neglect in the preparation of that given the cadets themselves.

Although it may appear strange that one waiter can attend to thirty-two fellows, yet it is so, and there is no kick on that score. Very respectfully,  
R. A. OWEN, Class of '05.  
October 17, 1905.

If you think the publishing of this would tend to any improvement in the fare, do so.  
V. M. L. Lexington, Va., Oct. 15, 1905.  
Dr. Charles V. Carrington, Richmond, Va.

Dear Doctor,—I have taken a great deal of interest in your statements about the fare at the mess hall, and have kept up on them, and now want to tell you a few things that may help you. Yesterday General Ship had four of the boys—the first captain, the cadet quartermaster, W. T. Davant, and Tazewell Elliott, Jr., down at his office, and after writing out statements of exactly what happened on the day of your visit, Captain Hyatt got them to swear to them, and said he was going to send them to Hamilton, at his request. I am sure every one of the statements were in your favor, so he won't be able to use them.

The real purpose of this letter, Doctor, is to thank you for your efforts in our behalf, and I am sure, without an exception, every man in the corps is very grateful to you. We would write a letter of thanks as a body, but under the existing regulations that cannot be. Suggest to Mr. Hamilton that he take a vote of the corps as to who is right. I am sure that you would get it unanimously. I remember perfectly well what you said about a first classman fainting in ranks, as I was one of them that helped carry him in. Again, Mr. Hamilton says in one of his replies to you that the board of visitors made frequent visits to the mess hall to investigate the food, and that he asked several cadets if the meals he saw were representative of our regular ones, and that the cadets replied in the affirmative. Well, in the first place, Mr. Ham-

ilton was in the mess hall only once during his stay in September—that is, at meal time. In the second place, I was one of the cadets that Mr. Hamilton asked if the meal was a fair sample, and I not only told him it was NOT, but went as far as to tell him where the things were better than usual, and asked him if he would not come in some time when he was not expected, and see the true condition of things; for whenever a real inspection is made it seems that they always find it out beforehand, and then we have a King of Cooks.

For dinner to-day almost everything mixture of corn, tomatoes, onions and bread; Irish potatoes, rice, macaroni and molasses. Now here is what we ate: All of the potatoes, one man ate the meat, one the rice, and two bread and molasses. I ate one spoonful of the potatoes; that was all. This is from a mess of eight hungry men.

Doctor, I wish you or Mr. Hamilton could have seen that dinner. The meat was fierce; the macaroni was tough and soggy; the rice was so watery you could not eat it, and that mixture was nothing short of slops—things were so bad that the men begged one of the cadets to take some of the dishes up to the commandant to see if he really knew what stuff was being served. This was done.

The corps is very much put out by Mr. Hamilton's weak and exceedingly small reply, in which he brought Percy into the affair. The second and third classes had tried to get up a letter of thanks and send it, but were stopped by the authorities and told if it was done the presidents of the classes would be held responsible. Thanking you again for what you have done and are doing, and wishing you all kinds of success, I am,  
Very sincerely yours,

I would respectfully call the attention of the board to the facts and suggestions contained in the last letter above quoted and myself suggest that it is now their duty to take prompt and vigorous measures to immediately correct the defective conditions shown still to exist, despite the steps Mr. Hamilton knows to have been already taken to that end.  
CHARLES V. CARRINGTON,  
Richmond, Va., October 21st.

### THIS DAY IN HISTORY

October 22nd.

1685—Edict of Nantes revoked by Louis XIV., who imagined the Protestants in the kingdom were nearly exterminated. The Protestants were now deprived of their religious and civil rights, which they had enjoyed nearly a century. They were driven in great numbers into different countries of Europe by the persecution which followed, where they established the silk and other manufactures, to the great prejudice of their own country.

1707—Cloudesley Shovel, a celebrated Sicily Lolo, as he was returning with his fleet from the coast of Spain; 900 seamen also perished with him.

1726—The Island of Jamaica visited by a fearful hurricane, which destroyed much property on the plantations and a fleet of ships.

1804—The Russian and British ministers were received in private audience by the King of Prussia.

1812—Winnipegosis, the Russian general, with his aide, Narishkin, rode up to Warsaw with a white flag of truce to offer terms, was made prisoner and dispatched towards Hesse, but was retaken by a party of Cossacks.

1829—Two large mirrors arrived at Philadelphia from the White House, at Washington.

1846—Balls Stone, another of those long lived patriots of the Revolution of the American colonies, died at Philadelphia, aged over 103 years. Though in nearly every battle, he escaped unhurt.

1846—The steamship Great Britain ran aground on the coast of Ireland and became too deeply imbedded to be lifted by subsequent tides. The passengers and most of the cargo saved.

1854—The American clipper Lightning arrived at Liverpool, sixty-three days from Melbourne, Australia.

1864—President Lincoln answered a protest by the opponents of Governor Johnson, in Tennessee, declining to interfere in the State fight.

1870—Franco-Prussian War: St. Quentin and Chartres occupied by the Prussians. A French sortie from Paris under cover of a heavy bombardment from Fort Mont Valerien.

1884—The seizure of a secret press by the St. Petersburg police disclosed a plot against the Czar, and many arrested. William Hume, writer of large enthusiasm, meetings and increase of membership.

1901—South African Boer War: Colonel Benson surprised a Boer laager at Trichardfontein, capturing several prisoners.

1904—Russo-Japanese War: Russian official reports declared Japanese armies are retreating precipitately from Shakhe, although there has been no fighting; Oyama reports capture of forty-three guns in last battle.

## WORK OF PAST YEAR REVIEWED

Mrs. Ellyson Tells What A. P. V. A. is Doing in Jamestown.

### SEA WALL NOT YET FINISHED

Construction Has So Far Progressed As to Save the Island.

The annual meeting of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities was held Thursday evening in the rooms of the Virginia Historical Society. Mr. George Bryan presided. The address of Mrs. J. Taylor Ellyson, acting president, in view of the near approach of the great tercentenary celebration of 1907, reviewed some of the events since the landing of the first permanent English colony at Jamestown, the establishment there of the first Anglo-Saxon church in the western hemisphere and the convening there of the first legislative assembly in America, which met in council and elected deputies on July 30, 1617-1620.

Mrs. Ellyson paid a glowing tribute to those patriotic societies that are uniting their efforts with those of the association at Jamestown, and who will build memorials there. Within eighteen months the ancient island, she said, will be as it was to be a church and a colonial house and memorials to Captain John Smith and Pocahontas and the House of Burgesses. A site has been offered to the United States government which met in council and elected deputies on July 30, 1617-1620.

The corresponding secretary and chairman of the Year Book Committee, Mrs. J. Enders Robinson, received a vote of thanks for efficient service.

### Branch Associations.

The Colonial Capitol Branch, Directress Miss Lottie Garrett, reported that it has undertaken the restoration of the colonial Governors' row in old Bruton Church, and it is also working for the Jamestown fund. The King of England has promised to send a Bible as soon as the work is finished. This most gracious offer is made through the Archbishop of Canterbury. Permission was also granted to divert the Rev. Robert Hunt memorial fund, originally intended for a window in Bruton Church, to some other form of memorial in the same church. There was no stained glass in the original church. This request was granted.

Owing to the death in 1903 of Mrs. P. H. Armstrong, directress, and Miss P. H. Earnes, secretary and treasurer, no report has been made of the important work accomplished by Kiconan Branch, directress, Martha Chrisman Booker. In conjunction with the local chapter of the D. A. R., a tablet was placed in the Academy, commemorating the foundation of the oldest public free school in the American colonies. The tablet in brass and oak bears the seals of the two societies. The inscription is: BENJAMIN SYMES, Founder of the first free school in the American Colonies.

Who devised two hundred acres of land on Potomac river, with the milk and increase of eight cows for the maintenance of a learned and honest man to keep upon the said ground a free school.

Thomas Eaton, donor of five hundred acres of land on Back river, with properties, for the support of a free school and able school master to educate and teach the children. Born within the church of Elizabeth City, 1659.

These two schools were united on this site as the Hampton Academy by act of Assembly, 1806.

A window was placed in St. John's church as a memorial to the Colonial clergy of Elizabeth City parish, with names and dates of time of office.

The Newington Branch was represented by Mrs. Robert Pollard. This society reported that the inscriptions on the old tombs in Mattaponi churchyard, King and Queen county, Jacob Lumpkin, 1708, Mary Braxton 1736, George Braxton 1748, have been handsomely recut, and iron railings ordered to enclose these tombs.

The Nashville, Tenn., Branch, directress Mrs. William Hume, writer of large enthusiasm, meetings and increase of membership.

### Jamestown Committee.

The report of the Jamestown Committee, Mrs. George Bagby, acting chairman, Mrs. John B. Lightfoot, was most important and interesting.

Mrs. Lightfoot expressed her deep regret and sense of loss in the absence of Mrs. Bagby, with hope for her speedy restoration and resumption of her membership. Mrs. Lightfoot reported a most successful year in the work at Jamestown, with a brighter future, and more generally diffused enthusiasm in the work than ever before.

The Society of Colonial Dames of America has taken steps for the construction of a permanent building for the foundation of the church. The line of the structure are laid out, and material for the concrete foundation is in place. It is hoped the cornerstone may be laid in the early spring. A committee from the Daughters of the American Revolution, trustees of the A. P. V. A. visited Jamestown on April 8, 1905, the purpose of this visit being to report the more intelligently to their congress the best memorial for the Daughters of the American Revolution to erect on the island. The necessity for a suitable colonial residence was made very clear to them, and the committee recommended to their congress the building of a colonial house at Jamestown. The recommendation was approved, and a Jamestown committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution was appointed, with Mrs. B. L. Purcell as chairman, to construct on the A. P. V. A. grounds a colonial residence to be in readiness for the celebration of the tercentenary of the request of the general secretary of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Lightfoot secured through the kindness of Mr. Robert Lancaster six plots of colonial residences, and these are now in the hands of Mrs. Purcell, Regent of the Commonwealth Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. These photographs with others, will be submitted to the Jamestown committee and board in November, and thence for approval to the A. P. V. A.

The committee urged the importance of appointing an efficient well committed and well educated chairman of the committee, which privilege was granted. The committee is as follows: Mrs. George Randolph Cannon, Mrs. James Caskie, Mrs. Edgar Taylor and Mrs. Escher. Lady.

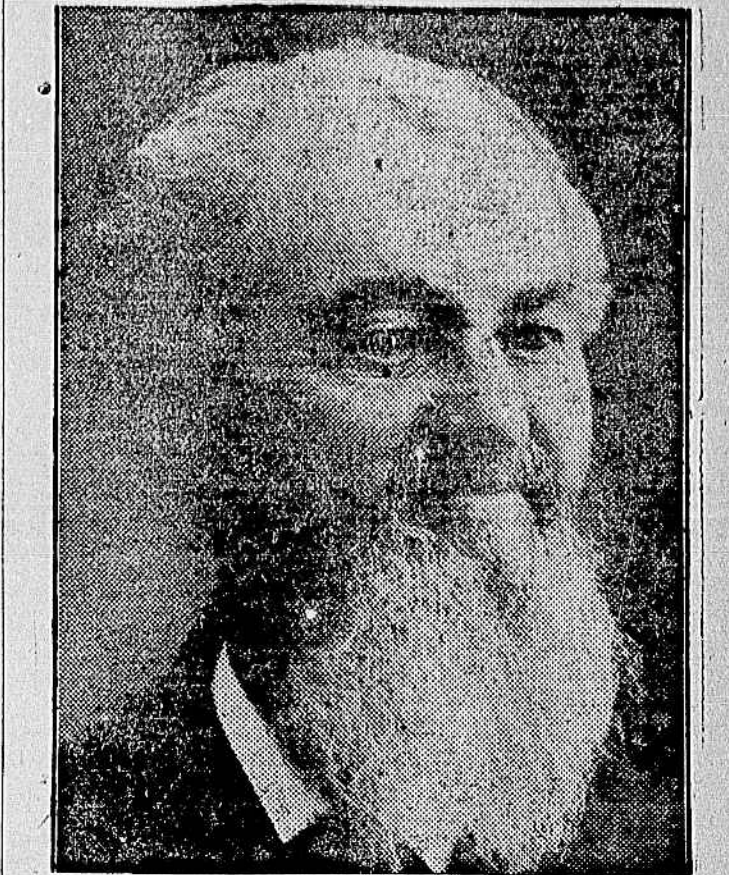
The Sea Wall.

The sea wall is still under construction.

## 80 Years Old--Active as a Man of Thirty

Mr. J. C. Prentiss, of Ravenna, Ohio, Cured of Indigestion, and Enabled to Take Long Walks, Says That His Vigorous, Robust Health Is Due Entirely to Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

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Mr. Prentiss writes: "I am over eighty years old and feel as active and spry as I did fifty years ago. I take long walks, go up town every day, and I am in good health and spirits; better than I used to be. I tell all the neighbors that there is only one medicine in our family, and that is Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. It has cured my indigestion, and keeps me in good flesh, strong and hearty, and I would not know what to do without it."—J. C. Prentiss, Ravenna, Ohio.

## DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY.

The sincere and earnest tribute of Mr. Prentiss to the invigorating, health-giving, life-prolonging powers of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is similar to the testimonials of thousands of grateful men and women who have passed the century mark, and who owe their advanced years and splendid mental and physical vitality to the nourishing and strengthening qualities of this wonderful safeguard against the infirmities and weaknesses of the aged.

In order to enjoy the blessing of health, in either youth or old age, it is absolutely necessary that the stomach—the great fortress and bulwark of the body—be kept in a strong and healthy condition so as to resist and repel the attacks of disease. For over fifty years Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has been prescribed by doctors and used in hospitals in the treatment of dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation and all forms of stomach troubles. It quickens the circulation, purifies and enriches the blood, builds new nerves, muscle and brain tissue, and gives fresh life and vitality to every part of the body.

It is the only whiskey recognized by the government as a medicine, and is a positive cure and preventive of pneumonia, consumption, bronchitis, grip and all bowel, throat and lung troubles.

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Richmond this week, was represented as host at this Gloucester place, "Eagle Point," by his old friend, St. George Bryan, who is affectionately remembered in Gloucester as "Sainty Bryan." Features of the convocation were the good music and good sermons, and another was the presence of Miss Sally Tompkins, who always gives an old-time flavor to ecclesiastical gatherings in lower Virginia.

Mrs. Spottswold Welford, of Newport News, is at Sherwood.

Miss Elizabeth Dimmock is paying a visit to Newport News.

Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Cheney, who have been on an extensive trip in the far West, have returned to "Warner Hall."

Miss Nellie Fitzhugh and Mrs. Frederick Jones were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Sinclair lately.

Miss Fannie Jones left on Monday to attend the Leewood School in Norfolk.

Miss Montague, of Norfolk, is the guest of Mr. Folks at Gloucester Courthouse.

The Farmers' Club meets to-day at Roaring Spring, the home of Mr. Richard Junney.

### ONLY A SUGGESTION.

But It Has Proven of Interest and Value to Thousands.

Common sense would suggest that if one wishes to become fleshy and plump it can only result from the food we eat and digest; and that food should be albuminous, or flesh-forming food, like eggs, beefsteak and cereals; in other words, the kinds of food that make flesh are the foods which form the greater part of our daily bits of fare.

But the trouble is that while we eat enough, and generally too much, the stomach, from abuse and overwork, does not properly digest and assimilate it, which is the reason so many people remain thin and under weight; the digestive organs do not completely digest the food-forming beefsteak and eggs and similar whole-some food.

There are thousands of such who are really confirmed dyspeptics, although they may have no particular pain or inconvenience from their stomachs.

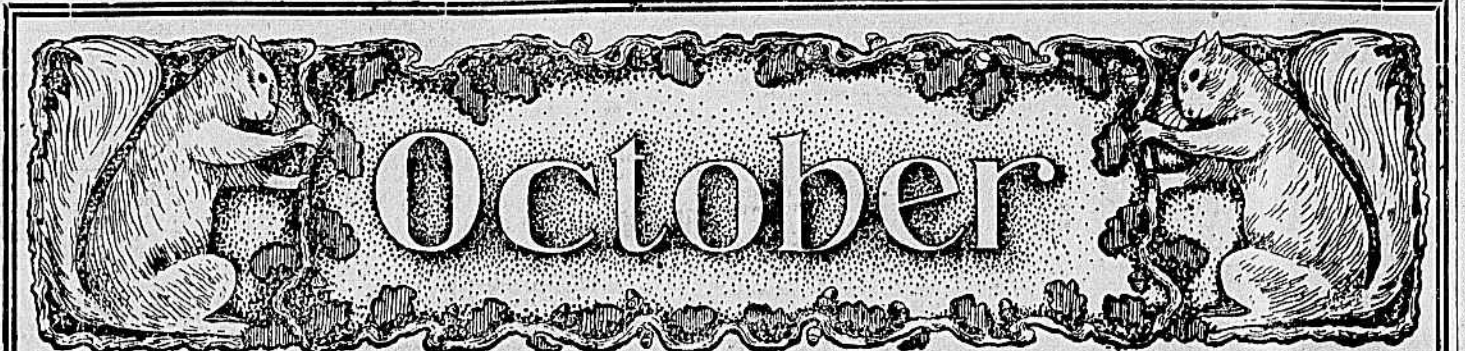
If such persons would lay their prejudices aside and make a regular practice of taking, after each meal, one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, the food would be quickly and thoroughly digested, because these tablets contain the natural pepsines and diastase which every weak stomach lacks, and by supplying this want the stomach is soon enabled to reach its natural tons and vigor.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest every form of flesh-forming food—meat, eggs, bread and potatoes—and this is the reason they so quickly build up, strengthen and invigorate thin, dyspeptic men, women and children.

Invalids and children, even the most delicate, use them with marked benefit, as they contain no strong, irritating drugs, no cathartic nor any harmful ingredient.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the most successful and most widely known of any remedy for stomach troubles, because it is the most reasonable and scientific of modern medicines.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by every druggist in the United States and Canada, as well as Great Britain, at 50 cents for complete treatment, or 25 cents for a trial.



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FOR THIS WEEK